

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY.

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CONCERNING EDUCATIONAL BENEFACTORS.

MR. JAMES LICK, of San Francisco, who recently rescinded the will making large donations for educational and other purposes, gives as a main reason for so doing a desire to secure some peace and tranquility during the remainder of his days. From the time his will was published he has been constantly beset by agents and representatives of institutions which were not remembered, to reopen the will for their benefit, or to make some provision for them in a codicil. To put a stop to this, he decided to recall all his promised bequests, and give the world generally to understand that he had no ducats to distribute outside the circle of his own family and relations. Having done this he can once more walk the streets without being waylaid at every corner, and the services of an additional servant to wait on the door-bell are dispensed with.

To the public generally this may appear like a mere pretext on Mr. Lick's part for reconsidering his philanthropic purposes. But similar instances of "crowding" which have come to our attention make us think to the contrary. A few years ago a wealthy business gentleman of New York gave one hundred thousand dollars for an educational institution in New England.

No sooner was the fact made known through the papers than he was written to by applicants for assistance in every State of the Union. A mine of gold would have hardly sufficed to meet the appeals to him had they all been satisfied. It seemed to him at one time as if he was going to be honored with a call from every institution wanting assistance, from Maine to Texas. But this was not the worst of it. In a few hours after the telegraphic announcement was made of his munificent gift, persons seeking aid began to flock into his business establishment. College agents, indigent students, needy ministers, colporteurs, book canvassers, and street-beggars turned their steps thither. From morning till night a steady stream poured in through the doorway, all stirred with the hope of interviewing the millionaire and sharing in his liberality. He partitioned off a little room in the back part of the store, hoping to escape from his persecutors by taking refuge there. But they followed him up, found his resort, and would not be put off by any statement of clerks to the effect that he was not to be seen. Every time he came out for lunch or a drink of water he was nabbed by some "sentry on guard," and made an unwilling listener. He was finally compelled to abandon his establishment altogether and remain at home, or transact his city business at a friend's store. When it was found that he wholly ceased to come, the needy and seedy petitioners dropped off one by one, and ultimately he ventured back to his place of business.

It is needless, perhaps, for us to say that not one of these persistent applicants ever obtained any satisfaction. It would be expecting too much of human nature to suppose that the constant nagging of a man will compel him, however rich, to dispense of his stores for philanthropic purposes. No one is going to give under compulsion, while continual harassing is sure to repress any disposition to give which may have previously existed.

Those desiring funds for endowment or other educational purposes would do well to bear these facts in mind, and act accordingly. In the first place it is safe to assume, as an almost universal rule, that the donor who has given very handsomely once cannot be prevailed upon right away to dispense aid to fresh objects, deserving or otherwise. Time, therefore, expended in that direction is lost. So far from affording evidence

that he will give again, the fact that a man has once given should lead to the conclusion that his pocket-book is closed for the time being.

Furthermore, it is not the noisy, blustering, pushing agent or applicant who is the most successful in raising funds for an educational institution. Ten to one if the quiet, gentlemanly person with courtly address and generally pleasing manner does not far excel him in such efforts. Instead of rushing in upon the man of business when he is surrounded by his clerks or buttonholing him when he is hurrying to his lunch, he watches his time and opportunity just as does the successful angler, and takes him when alone in a pleasant frame of mind, with nothing to harass or trouble him. Then it is that he is to be caught, if caught at all. As we recall the many agents who during the past fifteen years have come to New York for aid for educational institution all over the country, the successful ones have been just such gentlemen as the one described.



INTELLECTUAL VERSUS MORAL TRAINING.

IT has long been a question with moralists whether over-exertion of the intellectual powers does not operate to the injury of the moral nature, since constant mental labor leaves little time for self-consecration and self-conquest. While we do not propose to discuss this question, the constant tumbling of men from dazzling heights to which they have attained in one profession or another is certainly very suggestive. Few persons have achieved a greater fame and distinction for themselves than did Lord Bacon. From boyhood he had applied himself very closely, and advancing years found him crowned with the highest honors, and universally esteemed. But this man of wonderful mind, whose words of wisdom were at times seemingly almost inspired, at sixty years of age dropped like a falling star from the firmament in which he had so long shone.

The Lord High Chancellor, who, through so many years had discoursed to others of virtue and integrity, was himself convicted of corruption. In a moment, the man of most commanding talents sank to the lowest depths of moral obloquy and disgrace.

Professor Webster for many years had stood in the front rank of his profession, far more esteemed and respected than his victim. That a man of such associations and attainments could have disposed of Dr. Parkman in the manner that he did seemed incredible—unworthy of belief. And yet he confessed to the horrible taking-off and disposal of his dunning creditor.

For years we had been accustomed to think of Henry Nicol as personating the purity and all the other virtues of the legal profession in New York. Almost the Nestor of the New York bar, he had commanded universal respect. All smiled approvingly upon his efforts to purify and elevate the profession, and whenever, as a member of the Bar Association, he made any move in that direction, he received the plaudits of the press and the people. Honor and glory crowned his declining years, and he was to leave behind him an enduring name and fame, but in one moment both were blasted forever. The great "Christian lawyer" was found to have been guilty of the most atrocious kind of robbery—filching and appropriating the moneys entrusted to his care and keeping as the guardian and custodian of properties and estates. We might multiply instances of men who, possessed of wonderful mental faculties, and universally esteemed and respected, have suddenly and unexpectedly, in the very zenith of their glory and success, displayed a moral depravity which has shocked the world and consigned them to eternal infamy. These fallen Lucifers have not been corrupted or had their moral pinnings knocked from under them in a day. Men do not pursue a path of rectitude all their lives, and then suddenly switch-off near the close. While putting on an outside show of virtue and goodness, they have been given to some hidden sin or sins, of which the world knew nothing. Their moral natures have somehow been blunted, and when the necessary amount of pressure came their characters snapped asunder.

As before said, we do not propose to discuss the question whether intense application to their professions may have led them to neglect their moral natures, to lose sight of the nice distinctions between right and wrong, and so decline morally while advancing intellectually. But this is certain, moral training, as such, does not receive, in the majority of our schools,

the attention which it should. Instructors very often have far more to do than parents in molding the character of juveniles intrusted to their care. The whole work of heart-training as well as mind-training devolves upon them. All the moral instruction which many of the pupils receive they obtain in the school-room. It depends very largely upon the instructors whether they grow up to a useful and honorable manhood. The latter can early inculcate in them sound views of morality, or they can give the go-by to all this, and aim simply to stimulate the intellectual development of their scholars, at the expense of everything else. We do not believe that youth who have, either in school or at home, been firmly grounded in moral ideas and principles are in any great danger of being swept from their moorings through too great mental strain.

*PROFESSIONAL LIFE IN NEW YORK.*

I RECENTLY determined to hunt up ———, who graduated with me from college fifteen years ago. He possessed one of the finest minds in the class, took a high rank, was very popular, and gave promise of making a decided success in life. After finishing his collegiate course he studied law and began the practice here in New York. I had lost track of him for many years, and was surprised to find him occupying a dingy little apartment up several flights of stairs, in close proximity to the sky parlor. He gave me a cordial welcome and endeavored to look cheerful, though it was very plain to see that he felt somewhat uneasy at being found in such an unpretentious office.

We sat down, and in a long talk related to each other the various experiences through which we had gone since leaving our Alma Mater. He had come to New York strong, vigorous, and full of hope and ambition. But, somehow, life had been with him so far, he said, one continued persistent struggle for existence. Notwithstanding he had applied himself most diligently to his profession, success had not attended his efforts. There had been times when he did not know where his next dollar was coming from, and even now, after the lapse of so many years, he was

earning only barely enough to keep body and soul together. Success in law practice here in New York, for a poor, unknown young man, with no friends, was, he said, generally secured only by compromising one's self-respect and resorting to tricks and devices from which an honest, high-toned person would shrink. Sharp practice had become the rule, and what would once have been looked upon as disreputable in the extreme was now regarded as legitimate.

This decadence had been very rapid during the era of the Ring rule, and many years would be required to neutralize the demoralization resulting therefrom. He had retained his integrity and manhood, and always should, if he never made any progress in his profession.

I left my old classmate more than ever disposed to question the prevailing belief that New York is the place for young professional men to come to, in order to achieve success and distinction. Had he settled in some provincial city or growing village, taken the lamented Horace Greeley's advice and "gone West," he might now be receiving a substantial income, and enjoying the satisfaction which even moderate success brings.

It is undeniably true that all the professions are here crowded, and very much so. Ambitious students all over the country set their faces toward New York as a common Mecca. They think that if they can once get here and obtain a start, their road will lead straight to honor and affluence. They hear that A has received twenty thousand dollars for conducting a single law case, that B is paid ten thousand dollars annually for managing a newspaper, and that C is accustomed to charge twenty-five dollars for every medical visit made: and so the tide of ambitious professional young men pouring into New York is yearly growing larger, and the number who are living on the ragged edge of doubt and despondency correspondingly increases.

The countless names of those who have wholly failed or achieved only a partial success here does not deter others from making the venture. They hear of only the great prizes which are won in the sharp contest for glory and wealth, and never once catch sight of the tens of thousands of competitors who have already given out by the wayside, or are struggling against odds and obstacles which they will hardly overcome.

A professional man, who, in some smaller city or village, may occupy a commanding position, comes here and is immediately swallowed up in the crowd. An income which elsewhere has enabled him to dress his family genteelly and maintain a good social position for them, he finds is a mere bagatelle here. Where he before worked eight hours a day and laid by money he now labors ten or twelve hours, and then finds it extremely difficult to make both ends meet. What we have thus written has not been with a view to deter professional young men from coming to the metropolis, so much as to aid them in determining their plan in life. It is well for them to know what is before them. If they are willing to sacrifice everything else to their profession, and wait long enough, they may distance their competitors in the crowded paths here in New York, and reach the goal of success. They must expect, however, to undergo many deprivations, to endure many trials, and, perhaps, to remain single many years, living in cheap boarding-houses and putting up with surroundings which are far from congenial to their tastes.

Metropolitan journalism is now conducted on such an expensive scale that an ordinary fortune is required to purchase a daily newspaper. The young editor without means who relies upon his yearly savings for the capital wherewith to purchase an interest in the concern, must expect to wait many years. Occasionally great energy, combined with an exceptional change of circumstances, enables a young man to leap into the front ranks of newspaper ownership as well as editorship here; but they are very rare exceptions. Unless he has ample funds himself or wealthy friends to aid him, an editor on the New York Daily Press must make up his mind to rest contented with a subordinate position for very many years. The same is true of the young lawyer or physician. The former may be compelled to wait a long time before he has his first client, while the latter, generally speaking, is regarded as fortunate if in the third year of his practice he can collect sufficient to defray his office and other expenses.

Taking all things into consideration, therefore, my advice to those looking forward to a professional career is not to push for New York, unless they have especial reasons for believing that success awaits them. With fair abilities and industrious

habits they can, even though they have no capital to commence with, soon make for themselves a position elsewhere, where they will be far happier than if toiling and struggling in this vast metropolis, where humanity rudely jostles itself in sharp competition and young men are very apt to become old men before success is assured. The pursuit of business avocations is another matter. Perhaps young men who have chosen a mercantile life cannot find a more inviting field than New York presents.

DAVID WRIGHT.

REMINISCENCES OF A SCHOOLMASTER
IN ANOTHER FIELD.

IN a former paper I have stated that General Burnside was very averse to taking command of the Army of the Potomac. He preferred to remain in charge of his single army corps, and so expressed himself to the writer. However, having accepted the responsibilities, which were literally forced upon him, he went to work in earnest. The army was soon placed in fighting trim. The enemy at that time (November, 1862) were encamped upon the opposite side of the Rappahannock river, above, below, and in the rear of the beautiful city of Fredericksburg. In a few days' time the ever-memorable battle which takes its name from that place was fought.

The country has never known or realized until this day how near what was a disastrous defeat came to being a glorious victory for the Federal arms. Less than two hundred men decided the contest in behalf of the Confederates by holding us in check at the crossing of the river, and thus preventing the surprise which General Burnside had planned. I write only of what came under my own personal observation. The Confederates had cut a road along the rear of the Fredericksburg Heights, by means of which they connected the two wings of their army, and avoided a long detour through a bad country. "I want," said General Burnside, "to get possession of that road, because if we can divide the hostile forces by piercing their lines, and separating their left from their right, then a vigorous attack by the whole army will break their army in pieces."

A fresh supply of pontoon boats had been received from Washington, and it was all arranged to suddenly and swiftly throw four bridges across the river before daybreak, Thursday morning, December 12. The troops were then to quickly dash across, get possession of the road, double up the enemy's wings, and put an end to the war. Two of the pontoon bridges were to be laid directly in front of Fredericksburg, over which the right and center grand divisions of the army would cross, and two more about a mile below, where the left grand division, under General Franklin, would make a passage. By midnight a hundred guns or more were in position on our side of the river from Fredericksburg, so planted as to open a concentrated fire upon any enemy the moment they showed themselves to dispute our passage. Our bank of the river was considerably higher than the opposite one, and it was supposed that the fire of our guns would very soon make it too hot for any Confederates to live over the way.

Owing to unexpected delays none of the boats were launched until after four o'clock A. M. I stood at the upper crossing. It was a most solemn scene—those brave engineers (50th New York) pushing their pontoons out from the shore, and fearlessly moving them around in the water to their proper positions. Any moment might terminate their existence. Nearly one-quarter of the bridge was completed without interruption, when suddenly, as the Court-House clock struck five, a sharp volley of musketry came from the opposite bank. Lieutenant-Colonel Bull, two captains, and several men fell dead. Others tumbled headlong from the pontoons into the water, and sank to the bottom or were rescued by their brave comrades and brought bleeding and dripping to the shore. We were not unprepared for this. Before the enemy had time to reload, our artillery, planted on the bluffs overhead, and infantry drawn up along the river's bank, returned a heavy fire upon the buildings along the river's bank, in which the sharpshooters were secreted.

Boom, boom went the cannon, crack, crack went the rifle for one long hour, until the silence of the Confederates terminated the duel and the pontoniers resumed operations. But they had hardly reached the outermost boat and turned their backs to place an additional one in position when another murderous fire was poured in upon them, and the fierce duel was renewed.

Our artillerists ceased in a few moments, thinking they had effectually silenced the foe, and the engineers again resumed operations, only, however, to be again beaten off. Reinforcements were sent for, and Lieutenant Marsh came up from below with a detail of engineers. He was a graduate of '60 at Yale, and had been one of my messmates in a militia regiment at Harper's Ferry during the previous summer. As he rode up to the river's bank and dismounted he cast a most significant look at the opposite shore. To go down upon those bridges and resume work was to boldly walk off the death plank. A more trying duty soldiers were never asked to perform. In rushing into battle troops have the excitement and enthusiasm of the moment to nerve and brace them, but here were men walking down to within shot-gun distance of the foe to place boats in position and receive the contents of deadly rifles deliberately leveled upon them, and all discharged at a given signal. Would it have been surprising if any of these engineers had refused to obey orders? How many of us could bring ourselves to going out and receiving the fire of a foe without any opportunity to fire ourselves? The achievements of those engineers that day constitute one of the most brilliant pages of the war, and it is to the shame of the Government that the matter received no official attention. Every one of the survivors should have received a medal of honor and a purse of gold.

But to return to the narrative. Lieutenant Marsh tossed me his watch and some other effects to give to his family, shook hands, bade me good-bye, and walked down, as he supposed, to certain death. No sooner were operations resumed than another musketry fire opened, and more brave fellows received their death wounds. General Burnside now appeared upon the scene and gave the order: "Concentrate the fire of all your guns upon the place and batter it down." One hundred and forty-three cannon, of various calibre, from 10-pound Parrotts to 4½-inch siege guns, were immediately trained upon the doomed city, and for fifty minutes rained down a perfect tempest of solid shot, shell, and canister. Through the mist and dense clouds of smoke bright fires appeared bursting forth in different parts of the town, and adding to the terrible grandeur of the spectacle.

When the cannonading ceased and the smoke cleared away the destructiveness of our fire was apparent. Whole rows of buildings along the river side were rent and riven as if by the thunderbolts of Heaven—roofs gone, doors and windows smashed to atoms, and great, hideous gaps through the walls, shade trees shorn of their limbs or twisted from their trunks, fences stripped of their pickets by canister or lying flat on the ground, streets furrowed with solid shot and strewn with household effects, elegant up-town residences in flames—we had literally swept the city with the besom of destruction. It did not seem possible that any animate thing could have survived this bombardment, and there were, in fact, no signs of life visible; but no sooner did the engineers again resume operations than they were greeted with a fresh shower of bullets. How the sharpshooters had managed to live through all that fire and smoke was to us almost a miracle. Yet they were alive, and as plucky as ever; and our gunners returned to their work. General Burnside now almost despaired of effecting a crossing. Nothing but some brilliant *coup-de-main* would accomplish it. He accordingly decided upon sending a body of men over in boats, who should rush suddenly upon the concealed foe and hunt them from their holes. The 7th Michigan and 19th Massachusetts were designated for this purpose. The gallant fellows never flinched from the duty assigned them, but, taking their places in the pontoons, pushed bravely out into the stream, regardless of the rapid volleys of musketry which were poured into them. In a moment they had gained the opposite shore, and, fearlessly sweeping up the bank, dashed into the houses and shot, bayoneted, or captured the sharpshooters. A hundred swarthy Alabamians and Mississippians were brought back amidst the wildest cheers of the spectators who had witnessed the heroic act.

Fredericksburg was now ours, but, alas! the precious hours of time lost on our part had enabled General Lee to call in and concentrate the forces of Stonewall Jackson and others, which had been dispatched to distant points to meet and oppose diverting columns. What followed every one knows; how, after being rolled back in slaughter, the Federal army was compelled to recross the Rappahannock and go into camp for the winter.

Fredericksburg was the last point General Lee would have thought of our selecting for a passage of the river. The very boldness of the plan deceived him, and he had made his dispositions to meet us above and below. Had General Burnside, therefore, been able to throw his pontoons before day-break, as was originally intended, and pass his main army over soon afterward, he would undoubtedly have been able to seize, a little below Fredericksburg, the road connecting the Confederate wings, thrown them into confusion, and inflicted a disastrous defeat upon General Lee. That he did not do so was owing to the stubborn and gallant resistance made by the two hundred or more sharpshooters who, instead of being quickly driven out by our grape and canister, as was supposed would be the case, stood their ground and kept a whole army at bay from sunrise until the middle of the afternoon. These brave men, I believe, belonged to General Barksdale's brigade. Those of them who were made prisoners and brought over the river were justly objects of admiration on our part, though so begrimed with powder and smoke they looked as if they might have just emerged from a charcoal pit. There ought to be a monument erected at Fredericksburg to commemorate the wonderful heroism displayed alike on that eventful day by the Northern engineers and the Southern sharpshooters.



EMPLOYING AN AMANUENSIS.

PERSONS who pursue literature as an avocation are, as a general thing, physically weary. The author, journalist, or minister, who burns the midnight oil over his sermons, carries about a tired, care-worn expression. He is fond of a reclining posture, and takes to a lounge as naturally as a duck to water. He displays a growing disinclination to make physical effort, and inertia becomes a habit with him. By exercising a little forethought, however, he can husband his physical energies to a considerable extent. For example, much of this weariness is the result of the mechanical labor in writing.

When the journalist lays aside his pen at the close of the day, or at the midnight hour, his hand, his arm—his whole body is weary. By employing an amanuensis to take down his thoughts, he can save this expenditure of force: one who has never tried it will be surprised to find what a difference such an expedient will make in his feelings. Furthermore, one's attention is somewhat divided in thinking and writing at the same time. When he draws himself within himself (so to speak), and concentrating his entire mind upon the work in hand, leaving another to take down the words as they fall from his lips, he can turn out much better work. The historian, Parton, has pursued this course for many years. Having by reading and research prepared himself to write out such or such a chapter, he seats himself, and dictates to an assistant, who takes down the sentences just as they are delivered to him. The young man who performed this mechanical work for Parton for years once said to us that the manuscript rarely underwent any change afterwards. Occasionally Mr. Parton would change a phrase or make an interlineation. Charles A. Dana, however much people may differ as to his motives, is one of the most trenchant writers in the country. The reader accustomed to them can detect his vigorous, attic leaders, cutting like a knife, as readily as the editorials of a long-time humorous writer are detected in another morning journal. He employs an amanuensis altogether, and the concentration of thought thus secured reveals itself all over the editorial page of his journal. We know of another editor who frequently has employed two amanuensises at the same time, dictating to both, and thus turning off at once two articles with apparently as much ease as the renowned Paul Morphy played two games of chess at once.

In recommending professional writers to adopt this mode of husbanding their energies, and permitting a greater concentration of thought, we speak from experience, having practiced it for years. It involves but little expense, inasmuch as an ordinary penman can be secured for a few hours every day at a small remuneration. There are thousands of young persons who would be delighted to avail themselves of such an opportunity to earn a few dollars, and at the same time come in close contact with men of letters.

AMUSEMENT IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.

IN a certain type of schools, alas, far too frequent, revolves the same unvarying round of lessons, from Monday until Friday, day after day, week after week. There is nasal spelling and reading, mechanical arithmetic, splashy and scratchy writing ground out by scholars without enthusiasm, plodding along

Until over the letters they fall asleep
And gabble them off in their dreams.

The sun shines brightly, the sky is blue, the birds are singing and the brooks are rippling without—but within is the hated task, the scowling teacher and the uneasy pupils. How perfunctory the manner of both master and pupils! Alike they are permeated with a fine disgust for their duties, increasing as vacation draws nigh, so as to be almost uncontrollable!

Still the teacher does not see why his duties are irksome to himself and his charges. He labors at his hateful vocation; bewails his hard lot to his friends, and he has lamented to such purpose that the ordinary American citizen pleasantly and frequently volunteers the statement, "that he would rather heave coal than teach school for a living."

Grown up people in whom reason has matured, and whom stern necessity compels to labor, must have the spice of variety, the leaven of amusement in their daily bread, and shall children be expected to enjoy dull monotony and be obedient subjects of the empire of dullness? What things, pleasant when varied, do not become disgusting, ad nauseam, when taught without life, without spirit, without illustration? Therefore, masters of schools, consider how you shall mingle amusement with instruction, join fact to illustration, fun to labor, and, above all things, try to make your charges happy.

It is easy to make a child happy and contented; he has an eager appetite for the stalest stories, and you may clinch a moral thus if it be not too long. He will be glad to learn how North America is bounded, ay, and remember it too, if you will associate it in his mind with the icebergs of the north, the roaring surf of the Atlantic, the orange and palm of the south, and the snow-capped mountains and blue sea of the west. Let him handle a yard stick, a nest of measures, and a grocer's scales, and he will take hold of his tables with a zest. Divide

your history class into sections; let one represent the valiant Carthaginians, the other the victorious Romans; let them recount in rivalry the incidents of that old world struggle, and instead of becoming drowsy, their eyes will flash with animation at the thought of the recitation.

The writer is a teacher who loves his profession, and he has never known such expedients (and they are numberless in variety) to fail. Children are especially fond of pictures, and this fondness may be most easily gratified by means of the magic lantern. Three centuries ago this instrument was used by wizards and necromancers to raise phantoms for the ignorant and gullible, and induce a belief in the supernatural powers of its user. Now it is presented as a means of rational amusement and instruction to old and young. Familiar lectures on Natural History, Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, and Geology become vividly fixed in the pupil's mind, when accompanied by enlarged illustrations from the lantern, and will call forth the most lively emotions of interest and delight. The British Government, taking this view of the case, has provided its garrisons and ships' crews with lanterns and slides, and the soldiers and sailors are keenly alive to these resources of recreation and instruction. Dr. Livingstone always took a magic lantern with him to "astonish the natives" in the heart of Africa—and while Sir Samuel Baker was campaigning in Soudan he also startled the dusky denizens of the wilderness "with the wonders of light and shadow."

The Professors in our colleges can find no better means of conveying scientific instructions; in every class-room in the School of Mines, of Columbia College, is a completely equipped lantern that may be used at a moment's notice. Though we have few teachers who may not pretend to some scientific knowledge, yet it cannot be that many are accurately informed as to the value of the magic lantern as an educator, or as to the facility with which it may be employed.

In the writer's school-room there usually stands a walnut-wood cabinet, about three feet and a half high, with compartments below, into which snugly fit the lantern, lamp apparatus, and neatly-folded muslin screen. At the top is a drawer with divisions for the slides. On a Wednesday or Saturday afternoon, when the wheels of discipline do not perhaps run as

smoothly as usual, preparations are made for an extempore lecture. The screen is smoothly hung on hooks already prepared, the lantern is taken out of the cabinet and fixed on its top, ready for action. Half a dozen ready hands bar the shutters, a brilliant circle of light appears on the screen, and hey presto! we are among the ruins of India, the pyramids of Egypt, the mysteries of Pompeii, or among the seven hills of Rome.

Sometimes the slide is taken out and a glass tank is inserted. A little fish placed in this will be magnified to huge proportions on the screen. A fish or an insect thus exhibited is so transparent that its internal structure may be plainly shown. By means of the tank chemical reactions of the greatest beauty are exhibited. Diagrams drawn by hand on mica, glass and gelatine, may also be reproduced on the screen.

An hour has passed away, the shutters are opened, and the sunlight reveals rows of happy faces. The rapid change of form and color has charmed away monotony; juvenile brains have been freshened and put in order for hard study, and the anticipation of another exhibition will gild another week's hard work. The only drawback to the use of a magic lantern is the costly nature of a good instrument; it is worth no one's while to buy a poor one. Thirty-five dollars is the lowest price of a lantern, which, with an argand lamp, will produce a picture large and brilliant enough to be seen from every part of a school-room. And then there are the slides, for a lantern without slides is like a theatre without actors. These are of two kinds, paintings on glass, and photographs plain and colored, and they cost from two to three dollars each. Twenty-five or thirty slides are necessary for even a short exhibition; and there is doubt that the expense of an instrument and several sets of illustrations is beyond the means of the majority of teachers. A great necessity, therefore, arises for an instrument so cheap as to be within the reach of every school, that will not require the expensive transparent slides, but by which card photographs, chromo-liths, woodcuts, and any opaque pictures may be magnified and cast upon a screen with a pleasant and surprising effect.

Any one who may devise such an instrument (effecting the same results as the magic lantern, and sensibly diminishing the expense it entails) will be deservedly entitled to the thanks of the educational community.

A. L.

REGATTA DANGERS.

SO far from diminishing, as many College Presidents and Professors have hoped and predicted, the passion for boating is rapidly increasing among undergraduates, and judging from present indications, every college of prominence in the country having boating facilities, will for the next few years, dispatch a crew to participate in the annual regatta. Without discussing here whether the muscular development derived from this pastime will compensate for the resulting diversion from study, we must remind students that it is attended with considerable physical danger, unless indulged in moderately. The over-excitement and severe strain upon the system, is very apt to be attended with permanent evil effects. Furthermore, if we are to believe the English medical journals, boat-racing is very liable to superinduce heart-disease. We have, in fact, within a comparatively brief time, seen two regatta champions expire at the oar from this cause. No insurance office in England will insure the life of a married man or single, who has this diseased heart, arising from boat-racing. A foreign writer says, "It may possibly be ascribed to rheumatism. Many young collegians contract this disease, too, from sitting in damp clothes in boats, or on river banks. The prevailing habit of smoking tobacco, helps also to weaken the heart of these blue-ribboned juveniles, scarcely escaped from their mothers' apron strings, so that with rheumatism, tobacco-smoking, unhealthy evenings in close rooms, playing billiards, bad appetite in the morning made up by soda—what with ridiculous rules of 'training' so called—many, too many, young men leave the Christ Church fields at Oxford, or the fens and marshes about Cambridge, with a weak, flabby, dilated heart at its right side, or dilated air-cells of the lungs, leading too often to spitting of blood and consumption." The most unhealthy class of men in London, are perhaps the laborers who pound down the big paving-stones of the master "paviors" in the streets. The men suffer nearly all from similar affections, and very many die of aneurism. The undergraduates of Yale, Harvard, and other boating institutions, cannot exercise too much care and forethought regarding these matters.

THE EDUCATIONAL OUTLOOK IN THE SOUTH.

WHEN we take into consideration the fact that four millions of persons were in a condition of absolute ignorance in the Southern States fifteen years ago, and that many of the poor whites were but one remove from the blacks intellectually, the educational development and activity to-day in those States is simply marvelous. The annals of human progress show nothing which can be compared to it. Prior to the war there was not a single Southern State which had a public school system. To-day every one of them has such a system, and every one, with the exception of Arkansas, has a State Superintendent of Public Instruction. We do not in these statements embrace the State of Delaware, which has substantially the same school system which was adopted in 1829, forty-five years ago. Delaware, however, did not secede, and has not been classified with the Southern States since 1860. Another noteworthy circumstance is the fact that whereas these systems of instruction were established during the reconstruction period, when the late Confederates were debarred from making legislation, they now, upon being returned to power, sustain and perpetuate them in one form and another. It would have been human nature for them to have struck at and struck down what was enacted during their forced retirement from legislative halls. But so far from doing this they have cheerfully recognized the change which affairs have undergone, and gladly and willingly given their support to the educational reforms inaugurated.

Whatever may be the political outlook, or however discouraging the material prosperity of the South, this interest displayed by her people in educational progress furnishes a most happy augury for the future. It affords the solution for permanent reconstruction and reconciliation among all classes and conditions of society and enables us to see our way ultimately out of the political complications which are the inheritance of the civil conflict.

In view of this educational progress being made, the educational provision of the civil rights bill was most mischievous and calculated to do great harm. We strongly opposed it when before the House of Representatives, firmly believing as we did that it would very seriously impair if not entirely break

up the public school systems established in Tennessee and other States. Congress acted most wisely in heeding the expression of disapproval put forth on every hand and striking out the school proviso before the final passage of the bill. Had it remained we are confident that the most deplorable results would have followed, and the cause of education been put back for many years in the Southern States.

COMPULSORY MARRIAGE.

A BILL recently made a special order in the Tennessee Legislature, provides, "that bachelorism is hereby declared a privilege, and every male inhabitant of the State, over thirty years of age, being of sound mind, and enjoying good bodily health, remaining unmarried after the first of May, shall pay a fine of ten dollars annually"! This idea of forcing matrimony by State legislation, is by no means a new one, novel as it may at first seem. We are told by a recent writer, that the ancient Greek legislators considered marriage to be a matter of public as well as private interest, on the principle that it was the duty of every citizen to raise up a family of children to the State. This was particularly the case at Sparta, where celibacy in men was infamous; and by the laws of Lycurgus, criminal proceedings might be taken against those who married too late, as well as those who did not marry at all. An old bachelor was stigmatized, and occasionally compelled to walk half-dressed in the winter, through the market-place, singing a satirical song on himself.

Under Plato's laws, any one who did not marry before the age of thirty-five years was punishable, and that philosopher held, that in choosing a wife every man ought to consider the interests of the State rather than his own pleasure. Great immunities, prerogatives and other encouragements were granted to those who had a large number of legitimate children. Those who had three were entitled to diminution of their taxes, and those who had four, paid none. In the provinces bordering on Tartary, in the seventeenth century, the Governors prescribed a time to both sexes, within which they were obliged either to

marry or to exclude themselves from the active world. When the legal time had arrived, those who were willing to marry presented themselves on an appointed day, at an appointed place, before twelve officially named by the authorities. This council informed itself of the names of the men and women, of their rank and means, and of the dowries which the men could give. If they found more of one sex than of the other they cast lots, and the surplus majority were adjudged to be married in the following year. Six of the twelve officials then divided the men into three classes, the rich being in one, those who were moderately rich in another, and the poor in a third; the other six officials made a similar division of the women, except that beauty was the best in this case. Thus the fairest were put into the first class, the less fair into the second class, and the least fair into the third class. The first class of the women were then allotted to the first class of the men, and so with regard to the other divisions. The council compelled the rich to pay a tax, which after the allotment was divided among the poor.

The pairs being adjusted, and the marriages effected, great rejoicings and feasts at the public expense followed. Houses were prepared for the temporary and gratuitous use of the newly-married couples; and after about fifty days of festivity, they returned to their own homes. Persons of great distinction, were not subject to these regulations, but were allowed to marry when and whom they pleased.

In this connection the old question of sexual disproportion possesses interest. That there is a preponderance of the male sex born into the world, is now a generally admitted physiological fact. This preponderance or excess is computed at three or four per cent., and Paley somewhere argues, that war is a divine dispensation to remove this inequality. A cotemporary writer, however, asserts that males, whether boys or men, die at a faster rate than females, so that toward the age of eighteen the sexes are about equal in number, and after that age women preponderate. The average excess of women he places at three per cent. This excess varies in different countries, and there is some reason for believing that it is gradually increasing. The excess of women of all ages is in Scotland eleven per cent., and four and a half per cent. in Ireland; of

women between twenty and forty years of age, twenty-three per cent. in Scotland, and nine per cent. in Ireland. The latest published statistics place the excess of women in Sweden at 6.3 per cent.; Norway, 4.2; German Confederation, 2.3; Holland, 1.8; Spain, 1.5; France, 1.5; Denmark, 0.8; Prussia, 0.7. The census of 1860 gives an excess of about 5 per cent. in the United States. In England and Wales there are 513,000 more women than men.

A writer in the *North British Review* not long ago asserted that there were then 1,537,000 unmarried women in these two countries. "England," he added, "has always been the country of old maids—it is becoming so more and more." This is due to the increased luxury of the age. While four or five per cent. of English women may prefer celibacy from taste or temperament, the statistics show that fully thirty-nine per cent. remain in that condition. For example, forty-one per cent. of the adult women of London are unmarried, and forty-five per cent. of those in Surrey, Sussex, Middlesex, Westminster, and Cumberland. "These figures," observes the writer, "are the measure of our divergence from a thoroughly natural, sound, healthy, social condition."

The women are to blame, but men are incomparably more so; for it is they who do or might give the tone on all social matters. Thousands of women would prefer love to splendor—a bare competence, or even struggling poverty with marriage to the most luxurious life without—if men had the courage to offer them the choice. The latter, however, prefer a vicious and heartless youth, and a joyless and loveless old age, because they have no nerve to work, and no fortitude to forego. This is strong language, but we fear it is warranted by the facts not only in England, but perhaps the United States.

We have not yet learned the fate of the Tennessee bill, imposing a tax upon bachelors. Its enactment into a law certainly could produce no harm, and might result in considerable good were the tax levied increased ten or twenty fold. If every marriageable man was compelled to annually pay into the general fund a sufficient sum to maintain a marriageable woman, there would very soon be less talk about the American stock running out. We merely make the suggestion for the benefit of our State Legislators.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

TEN years ago, the entrance examinations of our colleges, with two or three exceptions, were solemn farces. With profound gravity, professors and tutors listened to candidates wildly bungling in translations, demonstrating problems in geometry parrot-like, without comprehending their own words, and often flatly failing to meet the so-called *requirements* laid down in the catalogue; but the examiners passed them, some, it is true, with gentle conditions, and, with beautiful impartiality, gathered the stupid and the studious, the prepared and the unprepared, into the academic fold. The more fairly conducted examinations of Freshman year weeded out these immature and unsightly plants after a brief experience of prompting, "poneying" and shirking; but the harm of the hollow entrance ordeal had been done, a career had been entered upon, a failure in life had been made that might have been avoided at the start. These old-fashioned examinations were generally oral. The candidates were assembled in a hall in the college building on the appointed day. The professors and tutors turned out in full force, and passed from one applicant to another, putting a few questions in Latin, Greek, and mathematics, and the newly admitted were directed to present themselves to the College Treasurer. These oral examinations were feasible while a scanty number of candidates presented themselves for examination, but, within the last ten years, a desire has been growing among parents in this country to send forth their sons into the world as accurate scholars and cultivated gentlemen, and applicants are now numbered by hundreds in many of our colleges. Written examinations have therefore been generally adopted, and, Harvard taking the lead, faculties have been vying with one another in making the ordeals as severe as they were previously lax. Indeed, professors of repute have been heard to boast: "I assure you, sir, it is as difficult for a young man to obtain admission into our college, as into Harvard." And as if it were a matter highly creditable, each college publishes a long list of those who failed entirely, those who were conditioned, and those who "got through."

In the President's Annual Report of Harvard for the year

1873-4, it is stated that in the two preliminary examinations of June and September, one hundred and eighty-one candidates presented themselves to be examined on fifteen subjects. Of these young men, forty-five received no certificates of admission, thirty-three passed in four subjects, about the same number in six, seven, and eight subjects, only five in more than eight subjects, and but one applicant passed in twelve subjects. Will it be believed that these one hundred and eighty-one young men, graduates of the best preparatory schools in the land, and the cream of the pupils of teachers justly famed for erudition, skill, and faithfulness, were *all* unfit to pass a perfectly *reasonable* examination?

Who can believe it that has witnessed the impartial public examinations of our preparatory schools? Strong condemnations of the severity of these examinations have appeared in the leading journals of the day. Colleges which lay the burden of these severe requisitions upon the preparatory schools may well be accused of fostering their pride at the expense of teachers and pupils. It is a well-known fact that, in our country, children do not generally commence to study Latin until they are twelve years of age, and their parents desire them to enter college before they are seventeen. This interval is sufficient for the acquisition of a reasonable knowledge of Latin, Greek, mathematics, and English, but plainly insufficient for such an ordeal as they are now required to pass. The boy (for though perhaps a man in stature, he has all the nervousness and thoughtlessness of a boy) enters the awful presence and receives his examination paper with a beating heart. Alarmed as he has been, he still had felt a confidence in his general knowledge of what he had been studying, but this vanishes when he perceives that the most difficult passages have been selected for him to translate; lists of classes, of irregular verbs, of obscure rules and of obscurer references are called for. Examples and problems are given for his solution which appear to his excited brain more like Chinese puzzles than fair illustrations of the principles in mathematics which he thought he thoroughly understood. He is required to construct a map from memory on which he must locate with correct latitude and longitude some of the obscurest places on the globe, and he must "state precisely the character" of a thousand things,

to recall which, he must have a supernatural memory. Worked up to a frenzy the poor candidate misses not only what he does not know, but many things that he does know—and he either fails or he is conditioned. Had his questions been neither the most easy nor the most difficult, had a mean of fair dealing been observed, had a just effort been made to elicit the fact as to whether he was sufficiently well prepared or not, had he not been bewildered by the attempts to puzzle and confuse him, he would have passed with credit to himself and to his teacher.

Our own Columbia, that respectable Knickerbocker establishment, affords an amusing instance of old-fashioned laxity and modern severity. The college statutes require candidates for admission to be examined in Ancient and Modern Geography, and English grammar—and the foot-note states that “Schmidt’s Ancient Geography” is the book from which questions will be asked. A teacher inquiring for this book at Appleton’s was informed that they no longer printed it, as there was no call for it. No candidates have ever been examined in Modern geography and English grammar, but this year the President sent around a circular to the effect that this clause of the statutes would hereafter be rigidly enforced. No examinations should be a farce, nor is it necessarily consistent with the dignity, reputation, and welfare of the college, that it should be so rigidly severe, or that a boy should be terrified or brow-beaten when he puts his foot for the first time on the threshold of an institution where he is to be treated for the first time as a man.

J. M. HAWKINS.



THERE is heard in Pittsburgh a complaint which, says a contemporary, may well be uttered in other cities—that the office of school director is too much identified with politics, and too little attention is paid to ascertaining whether the candidate named for or aspiring to the position is competent to discharge the responsible duties which will devolve upon him.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A CONTEMPORARY very sensibly observes that "cheap wages must result in cheap teachers and cheap teachers will naturally develop cheap minds." "Economy" in this direction is indeed the very worst kind of economy.

EDUCATIONAL legislation in the New York Legislature has made little or no headway this winter. The bill which was to reorganize and reduce the Board of Regents and give to the new body the appointment of the State Superintendent of Instruction, appears to have died the death, somewhere. It is one thing to introduce a bill in the Albany Legislature. It is quite another thing to have the bill enacted into a law.

WHILE the spelling *furore* has abated somewhat, there is every reason to believe that it will hold over for another winter, at least. Those, therefore, who may wish to distinguish themselves next Autumn in wrestling with the spelling-book, would do well to devote the summer months to preparation. So far, the epidemic has only touched the outskirts of New York, so to speak. We shall expect it to break out with renewed virulence in the very heart of the city next winter.

THE Educational Authorities report that the Compulsory Law, which nominally went into effect on the 1st of January, has considerably increased the school attendance in this city. This announcement has occasioned some surprise, conveying as it does the first information to the public that the act was being enforced. It was the general impression that the new law, owing to its numerous defects, remained a dead letter on the statute books, being nowhere regarded in the State. It is noteworthy that about all the reports from other States having compulsory acts unite in pronouncing them inoperative. Is the theory of compulsion at variance with our democratic ideas of government, or are the people so indifferent to educational matters as not to care whether schooling is enforced or not?

PRESIDENT CHADBOURNE, of Williams College, while assuming that there is a certain necessary waste of force in the teacher's

work, argues that the amount of this waste under the methods now pursued is far too large. He cites the following as the main sources of waste: imperfect teaching, the teaching of unimportant things, teaching of branches for which children are not yet ripe in age or intellect, wrong classifications in schools, and clinging to worn-out methods because successful men have used them.

MANUFACTURERS and dealers in papers may safely conclude that there is to be a lower scale of prices for this commodity. Sooner or later the inventor's art will substitute some material which will very decidedly diminish the cost of production. Attention is now directed in England to the "Tuscarora" grass, which grows in vast quantities in Canada, and which is said to possess all the good and none of the bad qualities of the Mediterranean "esparto" now so largely used for paper making in England. We see it stated that a company has been formed for obtaining from the lower Canadian government such concessions as will enable them to begin the manufacture of the Tuscarora paper on a colossal scale. With the reduction in the cost of paper there will come a corresponding reduction in the price of text-books and educational works generally.

WE were pleased to be informed by a friend recently that the Beecher-Tilton trial had been absolutely prohibited as a topic of conversation in his family. He might very properly have gone still further, and prohibited the introduction into his dwelling of any newspaper publishing the testimony. It is most deplorable, the manner in which the country has for nearly a year been deluged, so to speak, with the details of this unhappy domestic affair. The delicacy, nice sense of propriety, and decorum which Americans once boasted of has been seemingly impaired, and topics and subjects which no one could have introduced into social circles with impunity a twelvemonth since are now freely canvassed and discussed wherever individuals are brought together. Mere juveniles talk about matters pertaining to the trial as they do of their childish sports, and why should they not, when they hear them so freely commented upon by older persons? We fear very many years will be required to undo the terrible evil effects resulting to all classes

from the publicity given to the prolonged trial. We shall be fortunate if it does not give a permanent French tinge to our whole social fabric.

SINCE Gen'l Tracy, of Mr. Beecher's counsel, read his opening address from manuscript, the daily press has had a good deal to say regarding the decline of eloquence. Considering the fact, however, that the address was the combined work of several minds, it is not to the disparagement of the lawyer, or his oratorical ability, that he should have read it. On the contrary, this course was necessary for him to bring out literally such parts of the texts as were furnished by his associates, unless, forsooth, he should take upon himself the herculean task of committing the entire address to memory. While, therefore, Gen'l Tracy's action signifies nothing, it is, nevertheless, true that oratory receives far less attention than in days gone by. But the printing press and the telegraph readily account for this. Where once the public speaker could address only as many as could get within the hearing of his voice, he now speaks to millions of readers. Very naturally, therefore, he now gives to composition the time which was once expended in acquiring the arts and graces of oratorical delivery.

SOUTH AMERICA is becoming an attractive field for American school book publishers and manufacturers of school material. During the past three or four years a large trade has been developed, and, judging from present appearances, we shall soon control a market which has heretofore been monopolized by Europeans. The demand for school furniture is specially brisk. The school buildings of all the South American countries have, as a general thing, been supplied with the rudest kind of appointments and the agents dispatched to make selections and purchases are greatly and agreeably surprised at the variety and beauty they here find in furniture apparatus and school furniture generally. The coming Chilean Exposition promises to give a fresh impetus to this school trade with the United States. Special and spacious departments are to be exclusively devoted to education, and among the many things sent from our country for exhibition will be a full-sized school-house with all the latest innovations and improvements.

CREAM OF THE EDUCATIONAL PERIODICALS.

THE *Indiana School Journal* has some advice for young teachers: As soon as possible make a plan, or programme of the daily exercises of the school, and post it in some conspicuous place, or write it in large letters on the black-board. Give each recitation its place, and fix exactly the time for each exercise to begin and to end. The advantages of such a course are very numerous and very weighty, but I will not take time to give them here. The programme, however will be worse than nothing, unless you *strictly adhere to it*. Plan for yourself each day's work; that is, in the quiet of your room, go over each lesson, no matter how elementary it may be; prepare yourself for the difficulties that are likely to arise, and determine fully just how you will present every point that you undertake to teach. Early in the term, plan your term's work in each particular study. Determine what topics to take up, how much time to give to each, how many pages of the text-book to undertake, and what to omit, if you deem it best to omit any. To be sure, you may find it necessary to modify this plan as the term progresses; but the very fact that you have a plan will aid you in making wise modifications.

THE *Maryland School Journal* urges the establishment of Pensions for Teachers. We pension the soldiers who defend us from external enemies; why not the teacher who drives away internal foes? Ignorance and vice within the citadel are at least as dangerous as the hostile armies that beleaguer it without; and we owe a debt of gratitude not less to the vigilance that guards against treachery, than to the courage that repels open violence. A pension, however, is not simply an expression of gratitude. It is an act of justice.

Justice requires that a soldier who has given the prime of his life to the service of his country should be pensioned off when he is unfit for further duty, because he has exposed his life to great danger, because he has been insufficiently paid for his labors, and because, while his wages were so low that he could not save anything "for a rainy day," the nature of his work unfitted him for any other employment.

The same reasons apply, and with the same force, to the teacher.

The teacher risks his life in the ordinary discharge of his professional duties. Not as the soldier does—

————— quid enim? Concurritur: horæ
Memento cita mors venit, aut victoria læta;

but in a way which is less glorious, but almost equally fatal. Sabre strokes, and musket-balls, shot and shell, grape and canister do their work quickly; but they are more merciful than the slow poisons of the school-room, which consign so many teachers to a life that is a little better than a lingering death. Gunpowder is a quicker but not a surer agent of destruction than carbonic acid and carbonic oxide and the group of deadly gases of which they are the representatives and the concomitants.

A WRITER in the *New England Journal of Education* thinks that the spelling-book of the future should contain fewer words. Shakespeare, of all men the most expressive, used fifteen thousand words. Dr. Johnson, with all his love for Latin derivatives, used eight thousand. Ordinarily, men following literary pursuits use five or six thousand. Yet the average spelling-book found in the public schools, and studied from beginning to end by a large part of the pupils, contains fifteen thousand words. Spelling-books are not wanted that contain forty thousand. Now add to these facts this other fact, that spelling is one of the stupidest studies, giving the least possible amount of mental discipline, and is it not proper to ask if it would not be an open blessing to reduce the spelling requirements of the public schools?

THE *Chicago Teacher* urges upon teachers the importance of daily general talks with scholars. Take five, ten, or fifteen minutes every day for a general talk on some subject of general information. The best time for such an exercise is at the beginning of the afternoon session. The scholars are apt to come in at that time out of breath and excited with hard play, not in a fit condition to commence hard study at once. The teacher can take all sorts of subjects, or, if he choose, can have a regular series. Occasionally he can tell or read a story, or give the particulars of some fresh item of important news that he has just been reading in the papers.

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE Mosaic Account of Creation, the Miracle of To-Day:
or New Witnesses to the Oneness of Genesis and Science.
By Chas. B. Warring.

Professor Warring's volume is evidently a labor of love. It is a work of marked originality and merit, and cannot fail to interest all who are in any way concerned respecting the great problem of the oneness of revelation and science. The key-note of the author's essay is a conviction of the literal truthfulness of the Mosaic account of the creation. And the aim of the volume is to show, from the testimony of scientists themselves, that the Mosaic narrative, far from being a myth, or something that needs to be tinkered or explained away, "means exactly what it says; no more, no less; and that the order there given is the exact order in which occurred the events it records." The author's position is novel and bold, but well sustained. His treatment of the subject is manly, healthful, and assuring. It is really inspiring to see how he compels modern science to testify to the knowledge and truthfulness of the author of the sacred narrative. The view here presented of the "six days" is new, but plausible. While in some points we may not be prepared to assent fully to Prof. W.'s views, his argument in the main, is certainly cogent, if not irrefragable. His essay cannot fail to awaken thought and interest. It will be especially welcomed as affording another and beautiful argument in favor of the genuineness and value of the Scriptures as a revelation of the divine mind. It makes a Christian man feel like asking, in the words of the author, Shall puny theorizers continue to "look down upon the Bible, and by their surmises and logic bar God out of His own world? reason Him out of His own personality? bind Him in the swaddling-bands of the 'Unconditioned,' and make Him the only helpless being in the universe? Let them rather expend some of their acumen upon the fact that a Hebrew prophet—a Hebrew Sheik, if they please—amid a wandering, pastoral, semi-barbarous people, wrote from the depths of his own consciousness, or from a supernatural source, a philosophical

treatise so profound that no plummet has sounded it, clear as the waters from a spring, broad as the foundations of the universe." Pp. 127, 128.

Fyffe's "History of Greece" seeks to give in few words and small compass the salient points in the history of Greece from the beginning until made a Roman Province one hundred and forty-six years before Christ. While the little volume can give at best only a passing survey of, it at the same time enables the reader to seize upon and fix in his mind the leading events. It contains five maps.

"Navigation in Theory and Practice," prepared by Henry Evers, LL.D., and published by Putnam's Sons, aims to give the student a clear insight into the science of Navigation, and at the same time to make the subject as easy, practical and perspicuous as possible, by presenting the definitions, illustrations, etc., in every variety of aspect. The book numbers two hundred and sixty-three pages and has a copious index.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson is always a pleasant writer, and his *Brief Biographies*, now being issued by Putnam's Sons, are done in his best vein. The book is divided into three parts. The first gives sketches of Gladstone, Disraeli, Bright, Russell, Granville, and the Duke of Argyll; the second gives sketches of Disraeli's ministry, viz.: Lord Cairns, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Gathorne Hardy. The third part gives sketches of the six candidates for the Liberal leadership. The Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Forster, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Childers.

The edition of Macaulay's *Essays* in one volume, published by Albert Mason and Hurd & Houghton, does not profess to include everything in the essay line written by the great historian, and which are contained in the four-volume edition of the same publishers, but only those contained in the *Edinburgh Review* and kindred publications. The volume comprises all those essays which made Macaulay famous, and which will go down to coming generations, as the best specimens the nineteenth century could furnish of "English undefiled." We commend the volume to all who cannot afford the complete

work, as containing the cream of Macaulay's critical and didactic writings.

"Days Near Rome," by Augustus J. C. Hare, the author of "Walks in Rome," and "Memorials of a Quiet Life," published by Messrs. Porter & Coates of Philadelphia, is one of those books which make every old traveler in Europe sigh that he could not have the benefit of them. How it happens that the world has ever got along without such a work as this passes our comprehension. The thoroughness and completeness of the description of these suburbs of the eternal city, and the admirable illustrations which accompany it, make us long for wings to fly to that region and, book in hand, enjoy all its scenes to the full. Every person going to Italy, and stay-at-home travelers as well, should not fail to study this book.

Professor Benjamin N. Martin's choice specimens of American Literature, published by Sheldon & Co., consists of choice selections from the chief American writers. The first edition of this work was prepared simply as a supplement to show choice specimens of English Literature; the second or revised edition, devotes greater space to the more eminent authors, embraces some new names, and seeks to give details of information down to the latest period. The compiler says in his preface, "The hours which have been spent in culling extracts from so many and entertaining writers, though laborious, have been to the editor full of interest, and often of delight. He trusts that these fruits of his labors will be useful in imparting, especially to his youthful readers, not only an acquaintance with the best of our national authors, but a taste for literature, and a good idea of literary *excellence*, than which few things in intellectual education are more to be esteemed."

A companion book to the above is "The Best Reading," revised edition, published by Putnam's Sons, and containing hints on the selection of books, courses of reading, the formation of libraries, public and private, etc. The copious classified bibliography for easy reference is especially valuable. We note some imperfections in the book, such as omitting "How to Teach" and "The Educational Cyclopedia" from the list of leading works on education. The chapter on "Reading and

Courses of Reading" is thrown together in a rather slipshod manner.

"An Illustrated Child's First Book in French." By Professor Jean Gustave Keetels. New York: Clark & Maynard, 1875.

Professor Keetel's admirable grammars of the French language have now been followed by a pretty illustrated primer for little children, who can read, but as yet have no knowledge of the grammar of the language. Interlinear translations of the French sentences are given with the English word for word beneath the French. A correct English version of each sentence is given in another part of the book. This, it seems to us, would have been much more useful had each correct sentence been placed beneath the distorted English one, thereby avoiding the danger of corrupting the English of young children. Furthermore the illustrations are hardly such as would interest children far enough advanced to study French—otherwise nothing could be more admirable than the general scheme of this little volume.

"A Free Lance in the Field of Life and Letters," by William Cleaver Wilkinson, published by the same house, is not as might be supposed from the somewhat ambitious title, a volume of polemics, but a series of essays of marked ability, weighing very fairly the literary merits of "George Eliot," James Russell Lowell, W. C. Bryant, and the old moderate reformer Erasmus. It has also an essay on the "History of the Christian Commission as a part of Church History." Professor Wilkinson is yet a young man, but he has made himself a reputation by the incisiveness of his criticism, the clearness of his appreciation of the laws which underlie all just literary criticism and his profound mastery of the principles of ethics. These essays will add to his reputation, and will insure his title to a place beside Whipple, Lowell, Howell, and Stedman in a department of literary labor not extensively nor often successfully cultivated in this country. His English is as free from faults as that of any one of our younger writers, and may safely be commended as a model of a pure yet vigorous style.

"Sex in Industry," by Azel Ames, Jr., M. D., published by James R. Osgood & Co., is a plea for the working girl. Having

presented detailed testimony and data from the various channels of industry, the author concludes, *first*, that a sure and swift result must follow to the immature female whenever she engages in an employment requiring mental and physical concentration and celerity. *Second*, that the disturbance will be proportionate in the rapidity of its advance and degree to the degree of concentration, celerity, and continuity of employment, and *third*, that its most active and most baleful effects will be upon the functions peculiar to the sex. The work is a valuable contribution to the subject which is just now eliciting much discussion.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALIFORNIA.—The Sacramento, Cal., Board of Education has decided to admit Chinese children to the public schools.—The plan for the enforcement of compulsory education in San Francisco resembles that in operation in New York.—There are 48 public schools in San Francisco, employing 500 teachers and embracing 25,000 pupils.

CONNECTICUT.—State Secretary Northrop thinks that there is a deficiency in the teaching of the English language in our schools, the text-books not being well adapted to it.—A petition is in circulation at Yale among those who are permitted to write for Commencement, asking Prof. Northrop to abandon the plan proposed by him some time ago, of permitting the essays written for Commencement to be judged by the competitors themselves, who are to meet and hear the pieces read, and individually mark them, thus deciding as to which are the best.

GEORGIA.—In several districts in Georgia they have adopted the plan of paying the teachers two dollars per month for each pupil in average attendance, dismissing those teachers failing to obtain ten such scholars. All the private schools in those districts have been discontinued, and notwithstanding the very disagreeable and severe weather during the entire past quarter, with a few days' exception, the number of pupils en-

rolled has been larger than at any previous time, and the average attendance has been remarkably good.

ILLINOIS.—Ninety-three out of every one hundred of the teachers in the Chicago schools are women.—Chicago expended for school buildings and grounds last year \$156,853.66; for school furniture, \$20,817.47, and for officers' and teachers' salaries, \$542,940.

IOWA.—School Hygiene is a question at present receiving increased and forcible attention throughout the country. The city last reported as starting a formal inquiry on this subject is Davenport, Iowa.

MAINE.—The aggregate sum expended for schools in Maine during 1874 was \$1,191,712.—There were in Lewiston, last year, 6,279 scholars between the ages of four and twenty-one, an increase of 553 since the year before. Of these, 2,432 were between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one, leaving 3,856 scholars under the age of fifteen years.

MARYLAND.—Corporal punishment is to be inflicted in the public schools of Baltimore, hereafter, only when absolutely necessary, and by, or in presence of, the principal.—Modeling in clay is now taught in the Art School of the Maryland Institute. A class in bookkeeping for women was formed and conducted successfully last winter.—The library of the Peabody Institute at Baltimore has increased very much this year, as has also the musical school.—The Maryland Agricultural College has only 35 students and a debt of \$10,000. The buildings are in need of repairs; the household furniture and equipments demand expensive replenishment.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A number of young ladies of the "best families" of the West End, at Boston, have organized a cookery club, meeting twice a week at the residence of each member in turn, who treats her sister members to a breakfast, dinner, or tea, prepared exclusively by herself.—In addition to the class at Harvard which will study Geology in the mountains of Kentucky this summer, a class will be formed to study the animal and vegetable life of the sea at some point on the coast.

MICHIGAN.—Miss Mary A. Tibbetts, a teacher in the Central School, Manistee, received twenty out of twenty-eight

votes for nomination as County Superintendent of Schools, in the Republican Convention, but was dropped through fear that the courts would not sustain her election.—There were thirty High Schools in Michigan, last year, with enrollments ranging from 50 to 350.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The whole number of children in the public schools of New Hampshire in 1850 was 78,863, the average number 53,248; in 1874 the whole number is 69,178 and the average 47,275—showing a decrease of about 10,000 in the whole number and no improvement in the average, while the population of the State has been almost stationary. The amount of money raised by taxation for the support of schools in the State in 1874 is more than double that raised at the former date. The annual reports seem to show that children are taken from school at an earlier age than formerly, and that this evil is increasing year by year.—The new high school building at Nashua was recently dedicated. It is the finest structure in the State, and cost \$100,000.

NEW YORK.—State Superintendent Gilmour of New York notes that the number of persons of legal school age in the State is 1,596,846, of whom 1,224,321 attended school some portion of the year. He declares that he is convinced that a system of compulsory attendance cannot be put into successful operation at once, nor, indeed, until after some years of careful preparation, during which time the Legislature must coöperate with those charged with the execution of the School Laws, to the end that ample accommodations may be provided. There are 11,781 school buildings in the State and their aggregate value is about \$30,000,000. For new school houses and repairs there was expended last year nearly \$2,000,000, while the whole cost of carrying on the schools was \$11,088,981. The whole number of persons within the school age is 1,596,846 and the whole number that receive instruction during some part of the year is 1,224,321. The aggregate attendance at the schools was 1,044,364 and the average daily attendance 515,215. The number of teachers employed, 30,000; their aggregate salaries, \$7,500,000. The amount of State school money for the present year is \$2,884,634.84.

NEVADA.—The permanent school fund of Nevada has

been increased from \$104,000 to \$250,000 in the past two years. Out of the school population of 6,305, only 923 were non-attendants last year—education being compulsory in Nevada. The Superintendent declares the compulsory school law to be a very popular measure. Efforts are making to move the State University, now established at Elko, to the western part of the State.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A reduction of 15 per cent. on the salaries of principals, and 12 per cent. on those of teachers is proposed in Allegheny.—A Philadelphia paper says: The unusual severity of the past winter and the stagnation in trade has manifested itself even in the attendance at the public schools. All the lower classes have fallen off greatly in numbers, and many divisions have been dropped for want of attendance.

RHODE ISLAND.—A bill is before the General Assembly to establish and aid free libraries in the several towns of the State.—Resolutions recently reported to the State Medical Society by Dr. Newell, declare, that scholars should not maintain the same position more than half an hour at a time; that no child should be admitted to the public schools, as now conducted, under seven years of age; that under twelve years of age, three hours a day, and for twelve and over, four hours a day is sufficiently long confinement to mental culture; that study out of school should not usually be permitted, and that all incentives to emulation should be used cautiously, especially with girls.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Governor Chamberlain complains that the educational appropriations are insufficient. 45,774 white and 58,964 black children attend school.

TENNESSEE.—The new educational law in Tennessee providing for the establishment of new normal schools, declares that the State Board of Education shall keep such normal schools as may be established, for white and colored pupils, entirely distinct and separate, provided that the provisions therein for training and improvement shall be impartially proportioned to the demands of each.—The prospects for the continuance of the public schools of Tennessee appear to be good, most of the counties having made an extra levy of taxes

for their support.—The University of the South, at Sewanee, has at present about 200 students. The university has received lately the gift of a sum sufficient to erect a handsome library building, for which native stone will be used.

TEXAS.—Regarding the late session of the Legislature, the *Galveston News* editorially says: "As to legislation touching the public schools, appearances at this writing suggest some misgivings. In justice it must be said that the Fourteenth Legislature has not been distinguished for a lively appreciation of the importance of this subject. At all events, the languid manner in which propositions regarding public schools have been dealt with by the Fourteenth Legislature, during both of its sessions, exhibits anything but enlightened interest or advanced thought in that relation."

VERMONT.—Several ladies were lately elected superintendents of schools in Vermont.—By a law enacted last October, it is made the duty of the town superintendents of common schools in each county, to meet annually on the third Tuesday of March, for the purpose, first, of agreeing upon a set of questions to be used throughout the county, in the written examination of teachers; secondly, of fixing the standard of qualification of teachers for the ensuing year.

WISCONSIN.—A law which has just gone into effect provides that every woman of the age of twenty-one years and upward, residing in the district within which the duties of the office are to be performed, is eligible to the following school offices: Director, Treasurer, and Clerk of school districts; Director and Secretary of town boards, under the township system of school government; member of a board of education in cities, and County Superintendent of Schools.—Evening schools of industrial drawing are recommended by the Milwaukee Board of Education.—The University of Wisconsin has received an appropriation of \$80,000 from the Legislature for a Science Hall.—The State Superintendent in his annual report, strongly opposes a compulsory education law until the people and the law-makers are better informed as to the best kind of a law and a reasonable method of securing its enforcement. He earnestly recommends the establishment of town high schools, the town uniformity and free use of text-books,

"the general abolition throughout the State of the feeble district system," a State tax of two mills per dollar to be added to the income of the School Fund, increased financial aid to the State University, a radical reform in the county superintendency, uniform examination of teachers, the rendering of women eligible to school offices, and the reduction of the school month from twenty-two to twenty days of school; of which recommendations those which refer to the University, the town high schools, the eligibility of women, and the free use of text-books, were adopted by the Legislature at its last session.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Last year the schools of West Virginia received \$18,800 from the Peabody Fund, and this year it was hoped they would receive \$15,000, notwithstanding the decrease of the fund, but it appears that the general fund is short \$10,000.—The attendance in the public schools of West Virginia during 1874 was 108,356, the school population being 173,462. The whole number of schools in the State was 3,023 against 2,857 in 1873. The average salary of teachers is \$32 per month. The total average cost per pupil was \$6.59.—Compulsory education is asked for by several counties.



FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

GIRLS are not admitted to the Public schools of New Mexico.—There are two hundred women students in the departments of medicine and surgery of the University of St. Petersburg.—The Vienna University has 3,615 students, and the University of Berlin had, last term, 2,980.—The new R. C. College in London was opened formally April 9, by Cardinal Manning. It has begun work with twenty-five students.—The Empress Augusta has headed the list of subscriptions for the establishment of a hall for students attending the University at Berlin with a donation of \$750.—A Chinese Polytechnic Institute and Reading Room have recently been organized at Shanghai, China, with the object of bringing the sciences, arts, and manufactures of Western nations prominently before the notice of China.—There are in China 60,000

of the alumni of the University of Pekin.—For the encouragement of literature the King of the Belgians has founded, out of his own private funds, a prize of \$5,000, to be given annually for the best work on historical, commercial, or artistic subjects, and once in four years foreign writers will be allowed to compete with native writers.—The Presbyterians of Nova Scotia, setting themselves against the separate college system, founded a college, undenominational and general, with the hope that the Province would assist in developing the institution into a Provincial University. *The Toronto Leader* says the scheme has failed.—Eighty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-three pupils go to the public schools in Milan, at an expense to the city of 1,573,397 francs (about \$312,000). But the Mayor says, on statistical computation, that there still remain over 50,000 children who are not receiving any education. About 18,000 pupils frequent private schools, which are mostly in the hands of the priests, monks, and sisterhoods.—During 1874, the Island of Jamaica had 500 elementary schools under the inspection of the school authorities, with an enrollment of 43,135 pupils and an average number attending, of 25,160. As the children of the school age, between 5 and 15 years, numbered 123,834, the enrollment is by no means a satisfactory one. These schools received £14,293 from the government and collected about £6,087 for tuition fees. The school year has forty-five weeks.—The school for girls, lately established by the third wife of the Khedive of Egypt, which is one of the greatest innovations the country of the Pharaohs has ever seen, is turning out a great success. The lady bought a large house in a thickly populated locality, near the dancing dervishes, erected around it a quadrangle of spacious buildings, and handed them over to the Education Department, but herself defrays the whole cost of maintenance. The school is free to all, and when it had been open only four months there were 206 boarders and 100 day scholars, all Arabs or slaves. They discard the Oriental vail, and are dressed in frocks, pinafores, and shoes, in English fashion; and they sit, not squatting on the ground, but at desks.—Italy is now preparing to celebrate the fourth centenary of her great sculptor painter; and an official life of Michael Angelo, it is understood, will form a part of the tribute paid to his memory.

EDUCATIONAL GIFTS AND LEGACIES.

RHODE ISLAND appropriated \$90,000 for public schools this year.

THE trustees of Trinity, Mass., College have voted \$300,000 for construction of new buildings.

TWENTY thousand dollars have been subscribed for the erection of a new chapel for Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

THE Indiana Assembly has given \$20,000 to the Purdue University for the purchase of literary and scientific appliances.

THE first liberal application of the famous McDonough fund has just been made in New Orleans, three handsome school buildings having been erected through its means.

THE Ohio Wesleyan University needs money badly, and the four Conferences patronizing the institution have undertaken to raise each an endowment fund of \$30,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., University has been promised \$100,000 on condition, *first*, that none of it shall be used except to extinguish the debt, and if there be a balance after the debt is paid it shall be placed in the endowment fund; and *second*, that the trustees shall agree not to contract any debt whatever until the endowment fund has reached at least \$460,000. The trustees are considering the conditions.

WILLARD CARPENTER, of Evansville, Ind., aged 72, who began life as a New England pedlar with a pack over his shoulder, announces that he will give \$1,000,000 to found a free college for poor students, clothing, tuition, and food to be furnished for nothing. Provision is made for the support of a Faculty of instructors, and the whole fund is to be placed in the hands of ten trustees, five of whom shall be residents of Indiana and five of adjoining States. The institution will be open to the poor alone, and will not be connected with any religious sect. More than \$300,000 have been expended since the war in the restoration of the buildings and appointments of this institution; \$170,000 of which have been paid out of the earnings of the school.

SIR CHARLES LYELL has left \$10,000 to the London Geological Society for the encouragement of Geology.

THE Boston Public Library has received from the English government a donation of 2,500 volumes of drawings and specifications of American, English, and French patents. The series includes the English patents from 1617 to the present time, the paper and printing of which cost the English government more than \$15,000.

JOHN C. GREEN, of New York, gave, just before his death, \$20,000 to Princeton, to be expended on the old Seminary building. From \$3,000 to \$5,000 are also to be expended upon Brown Hall by the lady in Baltimore who erected the building. Ground is to be broken at once for a new building, containing the lecture-rooms for the professors, a large hall for the students, and a large room for a cabinet. This building will be erected with funds furnished by Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart, of New York. This building will probably cost nearly \$100,000.

EDUCATIONAL CHANGES AND PERSONALS.

PRESIDENT STEARNS, of Amherst, and Professor Whitney, of Yale College, go abroad this season, the former for his health.—Miss Lucy A. Burnham has been elected Superintending School Committee in Raymond, N. H.—Miss Susan M. Hallowell, of Bangor, Me., has accepted the Professorship of Natural History in Wellesley College, Massachusetts.—Dr. Edouard Hitzig, of Berlin, known for his researches on the functions of the brain, has been elected to the chair of Psychology in the University of Zurich.—Dr. James L. Little, of New York, has accepted the position of Professor of Surgery in the Vermont University, vice Prof. Benj. Howard, whose continued illness compels him to resign.—Mr. John S. Pearson, a Princeton alumnus, has just presented his college a large collection of pamphlets, papers, and books containing literature of our late civil war, written from the Northern standpoint. The librarian has just issued a circular addressed to Southern alumni asking for additional contributions from

their section.—Prof. John Le Conte has succeeded Prof. Gilman as President of the University of California.—Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, has been invited to deliver the annual oration before the law school of Yale College on June 30.—The two oldest living graduates of Brown University, each over ninety years old, live at South Abington, Mass., are members of the same church, were partners in law, representatives together in the Legislature, and are connected by family ties. They were both born in the town, and are in good health.—Professor Marsh, of Yale College, has declined the chair of the late Jeffries Wyman in Harvard College, with a salary of \$4,000, preferring to remain in his present position without any salary.—Rev. Dr. Murray soon enters upon the English Literature Professorship in Princeton College, to which he was recently elected.—President Reed, of the Missouri State University, has been re-elected.—Rev. Malcolm Douglass, D.D., President of Norwich University, has accepted a call to the Rectorship of the Episcopal Church, Andover, Mass. Capt. C. A. Curtis, United States Army, succeeds to the vacant chair.—Dr. Vincent, of Amherst College, has gone on a California tour.—J. S. Adams, formerly Secretary of the Vermont Board of Education, has been appointed Postmaster at Jacksonville, Florida.—President D. C. Gilman has taken formal leave of the University of California, and will enter upon his duties as President of the John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., next fall.—It is reported that General Chamberlain will resign the presidency of Bowdoin College at the next meeting of the board, and that Prof. Young, of the same college, may succeed him.—The Union College students of 1874 propose to erect a tablet in the College Hall to the memory of Joseph Nebbs, late janitor, who served the institution nearly thirty years.—Rev. Edward C. Anderson, formerly of Kalamazoo College, but recently of Petersham, Mass., will take charge of Ottawa University, Kansas, at the beginning of the next academic year.—Prof. Lushington, for thirty-seven years Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, has retired from that position.—Professor Atherton, of Rutgers College, has finally decided to decline the Presidency of Howard College, tendered him by the trustees, and to remain where he is.

COLLEGE INTELLIGENCE.

THERE are thirty-eight agricultural colleges in the United States.—The University Mound College, San Francisco, was recently burned. Loss, \$50,000.—April 27th, the sixty-third annual commencement exercises of Princeton Theological Seminary were held. Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, delivered the annual address. The graduating class numbered 31.—There are 102 lady students in Boston University, 39 in the California University, and 46 in Cornell University.—A battalion for voluntary drill is being organized at Harvard. Arms will probably be loaned by the State.—About \$17,000 are needed to complete Harvard Memorial Hall.—Twenty-five students have just been graduated by the Union Theological Seminary at Hampden Sidney, Virginia. Tuition is free at this seminary.—There are now in this country fifteen universities in which colored students are receiving instruction.—The Maine State College at Orono is said to be in a flourishing condition. The standard of experimental agriculture is to be fully maintained during the coming year.—Michigan University has just graduated 137 law and 64 medical students, ten of the latter and two of the former class being ladies.—Hamilton College will be represented in the Inter-collegiate contest next winter.—The new horticultural garden at Cornell University has just been laid out in the rear of the Sage College.—Eugene A. Brewster, referee in the suit of William A. Woodward against the estate of the late Ezra Cornell, to recover \$117,000 and costs for locating Government lands in Wisconsin from 1865 to 1868, has rendered a report finding judgment for plaintiff for \$60,805.90 and costs. The lands located were granted to the State of New York for educational purposes and purchased by Mr. Cornell for the benefit of the university. Mr. Woodward commenced proceedings in October, 1871. Mr. Cornell died pending the suit, and Franklin C. Cornell, administrator of the estate, was, by order of the Court, substituted for defendant, and the suit continued without interruption. All the testimony had been taken at the time of Mr. Cornell's death.—At the recent Freshman examination in geometry at Harvard, the scale of marks was so low that nearly a hundred members of the class are in danger of conditions.

OBITUARY RECORD.

CHAUNCEY HARRIS, a well-known teacher of Hartford, Conn., died a few days since.

One of the most eminent members of the faculty of University College, London, the Rev. John Hoppus, LL.D., Ph.D., died recently at the advanced age of eighty-five. He was Emeritus Professor of Mental Philosophy and Logic.

DR. HITSIG, the eminent Biblical and Semitic scholar, died recently at Heidelberg, where he had been Professor of Theology since 1861, when he resigned the Rectorship of the High School at Zurich. He was in his sixty-eighth year.

JONATHAN WHIPPLE, of Groton, Conn., the founder of the Whipple School for Deaf Mutes, died recently, at the age of 80 years. He was a Rogerine Quaker, and a man of remarkable intelligence and probity, though obstinate and eccentric to a degree. Universal peace was one of his hobbies, and he was one of the organizers of the Society for its promotion.

APRIL 17th.—JAMES ROOT, who graduated at Yale College in 1806, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and one of the oldest settlers of Ohio, died at Hartford, Conn.

APRIL 21st.—JAMES W. FARR, a member of the New York Board of Education, and for many years very prominently identified with the educational interests of this city, died suddenly, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Committee on Normal Schools, and a member of several other committees.

APRIL 22d.—JOHN HARPER, senior member of the publishing firm of Harper & Brothers, died here from an attack of paralysis which he received some three years since. James was the first of the four brothers to die; then followed Joseph Wesley; and, now that John is dead, Fletcher is the only one of them left in the firm. Seven sons of these four are now in the house. John Harper was born in Newtown, Long Island, 1797, and during his long business career, he was noted for his systematic habits, kind, gentlemanly manners, and Christian virtues. The New York publishers attended the funeral in a body.

MISCELLANEA.

NEBRASKA has built 800 school-houses in two years.

THE Boston Public Library now numbers 273,669 vols.

THE Jews are to build a University in London, costing \$750,000.

THE Kansas State University is embarrassed, owing to too limited appropriations on the part of the Legislature.

PRESIDENT Forsyth, of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, recently suspended the whole senior class for insubordination.

THE Rutgers College students have reclaimed the cannon which the Princeton students are said to have captured from them many years ago. There is great rejoicing at Rutgers over the victory.

THE English Woman's Education Union is endeavoring to establish several schools for the higher education of women in Great Britain. There is a pitiful lack in that country of institutions for the training of women for teaching.

THE operation of the Education Act of Scotland secured the enrollment of seven thousand nine hundred and sixty more pupils in the schools last year than the year before, with an increase in the average attendance of five thousand and forty-six.

APRIL 27, the graduates of Rutgers College, living in New York and vicinity, met in the surveyor's office to organize an Alumni Society, in response to a call signed by Surveyor George H. Sharpe, Judge Richard L. Larremore, James W. Schermerhorn, and L. Laflin Kellogg. The meeting was well attended. Among others in attendance were President Campbell and several professors, Gen. Sharpe, Hon. Chas. Winfield, Hon. W. S. Banta, and Charles Matthews. Judge Larremore was chosen chairman, and Mr. Kellogg secretary. Letters were read from Rev. Dr. Elmendorf, Judge Westbrook, and Judge Cowenhoven. Brief addresses were made by President Campbell, Dr. Van Clief, Charles Matthews, and others. A committee was appointed to arrange for a banquet, to draft a constitution, and nominate permanent officers.

NEW BOOKS, PERIODICALS, AND REPORTS.

Christian Ethics ; Or, the True Moral Manhood of Life and Duty ; a Text Book for Schools and Colleges. By D. S. Gregory, D. D. Eldredge & Brother, Philadelphia, 1875.

Navigation in Theory and Practice. By Henry Evers, LL. D., author of Steam and the Steam Engine, etc. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Brief Biographies of English Statesmen. Prepared by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Sexes Throughout Nature. By Antoinette Brown Blackwell, author of Studies in General Science. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1875.

How to Make a Living : Suggestions upon the Art of making, saving, and using Money. By George Cary Eggleston. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1875.

The Best Reading : Hints on the Selection of Books ; On the Formation of Libraries, Public and Private ; On Courses of Reading, etc., with a careful Bibliography for easy Reference, revised and enlarged, and continued to December, 1874. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1875.

Pneumo-Thorax. By Austin Flint, Sr., M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1875. Price, forty cents.

Postscript : A letter to the Duke of York in Answer to Mr. Gladstone's recent Expostulation. By John Henry Newman, D. D., New York. The Catholic Publishing Society, 1875.

Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Nevada, 1873 and '74.

Annual Catalogue Book, Academy, Havana, N. Y., 1873 and '74. The number of faculty, ten. Whole number of students, one hundred and seventy-one.

Annual Catalogue of Frederick College, Frederick, Md., 1873 and '74. Instructors, three. Whole number of students, one hundred and five.

Annual Reports of the Board of Education and Superintendent of Public Instruction, being the Twenty-eighth Annual Report upon the Public Schools of New Hampshire.

Circular and Catalogue of the Mount Allison Wesleyan College and Academies, Sackville, N. B., 1874. Number of college faculty, five ; number of college students, thirty-four.

Annual Report of the Syracuse University, 1874 and '75. Number of students, two hundred and twenty-seven ; number of preparatory students, one hundred forty-two.

Worcester, Mass., Free Institute, 1874 and '75. Number of faculty, eleven—including George E Gladwin, Professor of Drawing. Whole number of students connected with the four graduating classes, one hundred and fifty-five ; undergraduates, ninety-nine.

Boston University Year Book. Edited by the University Council. Volume Second. Boston University Offices, 1875.

History of Greece. By C. A. Fyffe, M. A., Fellow, and late Tutor of University College. MacMillan & Co., New York, 1875. Price, forty cents.

Fifth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island.

School Festival Songs ; A Collection of favorite English and German Trios and Choruses. J. Fisher & Bro., Dayton, Ohio. Price, 75 cents.

Fourth Annual Report of the State School Commissioner of Georgia, Hon. Gustavus J. Orr.

Catalogue of the Williamstown, S. C., Female College. Number of faculty, eight; number of pupils, one hundred and twenty.

A Child's Illustrated First Book in French. By Professor Jean Gustave Keetels, author of Analytical and Practical French Grammar, etc. Clark & Maynard, New York, 1875.

Statistics of the Public Schools of Boston, 1875. Rockwell & Churchill, Printers. Chester (Pa.) County Teachers' Institute. Nineteenth Annual Session.

Mr. Gladstone's Expostulation Unraveled, by Bishop Ullathorne. New York, The Catholic Publication Society, 1875.

The Syllabus for the People, by a Monk of St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, 1875. Same.

A Tract for the Mission on Baptism as a Sacrament in the Catholic Church, by Rev. M. S. Gross. Same.

Catalogue of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, South Hadley, Mass., 1874-5. Teachers, 30. Pupils, 290.

Annual Report of the Auburn Public Schools, 1874.

An Examination of the alleged Discrepancies of the Bible, by John W. Haley, M. A., with an Introduction by Alvah Hovey, D.D., Professor in the Newton Theological Institution. Andover, Mass, Warren F. Draper, 1875.

Castle Nowhere, Lake County Sketches. By Constance Fennimore Woolson. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co., 1875.

Sex in Industry, A Plea for the Working Girl. By Azel Ames, Jr., M. D. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co., 1875.

Twenty-Seventh Report of the Board of Trustees of Public Schools of Washington, 1873-74.

Report of the New Jersey State Board of Education and the State Superintendent, for the year ending August 31, 1874.

Twenty-First Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools in Maine, 1874.

A Passionate Pilgrim and other Tales. By Henry James, Jr. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co., 1875.

Transatlantic Sketches. By Henry James, Jr. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co., 1875.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

The London Christian Age says of T. De Witt Talmage's sermons: "We believe that for originality, power, and splendor, his sermons will bear comparison with the greatest pulpit productions of any age or country. But for the knowledge of human life, and the adaptation of divine truth to the whole being of man—intellectual, emotional, moral, practical—and for the power of applying that truth, we know not his equal." Mr. Talmage's sermons and articles are furnished only to *The*

Christian at Work, of which he has recently become editor. Sample copies free. Office 102 Chambers St., N. Y. See advertisement.

The Solicitation and Negotiation of Patents, together with the adjustment of infringements, comprise an extensive and growing business. The Patent-Right Association has peculiar facilities, and will promptly attend to all matters intrusted to it. Henry Gerner, who has had thirty years' experience, is President of the Association.